Application of retrieval theory to the EOS Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS)

Inverse methods in atmospheric science.

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1–12 October 2001 (v1.3)

Outline of talk.

- ❑ Description of the EOS MLS instrument.
- ❑ Overview of retrieval problem, construction of vectors etc.
- ❑ Issues related to retrieval 'phasing' and constrained quantity error propagation.
- ❑ A 'two dimensional' approach to the retrieval problem.
- ❑ A discussion of forward model issues.
- ❑ Issues related to 'noisy' products (if time).
- ❑ Implementation of the algorithms in software.
- ❑ Some initial results from the algorithms.
- ❑ Plans for future development.

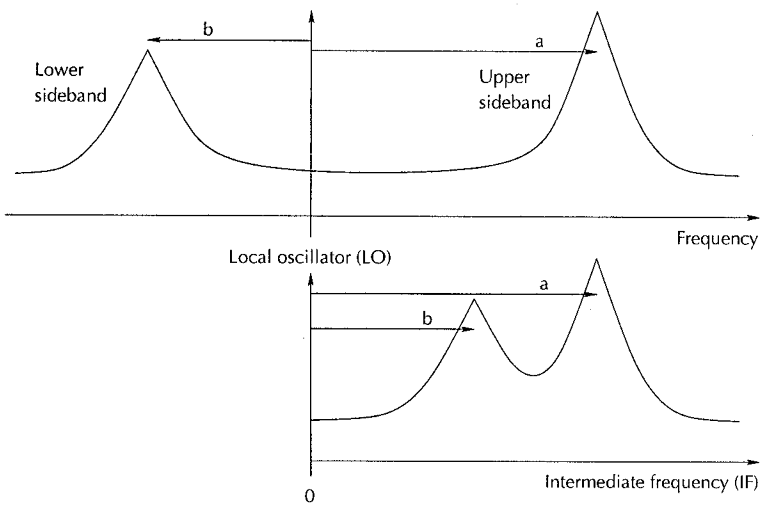
The EOS MLS instrument.

- ❑ The EOS MLS instrument is a follow on to the successful MLS instrument flown on UARS, launched in 1991.
- ❑ It is designed to measure aspects of the chemistry and dynamics of the stratosphere and upper troposphere.
- ❑ It will fly on the EOS Aura platform, along with the HIRDLS, OMI and TES instruments.
- ❑ The Aura launch is currently scheduled for July 2003.
- ❑ EOS MLS is designed, built and calibrated by the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory.
- ❑ The instrument uses the *Microwave Heterodyne* technique (described later) to measure thermal emission from the earth's limb.

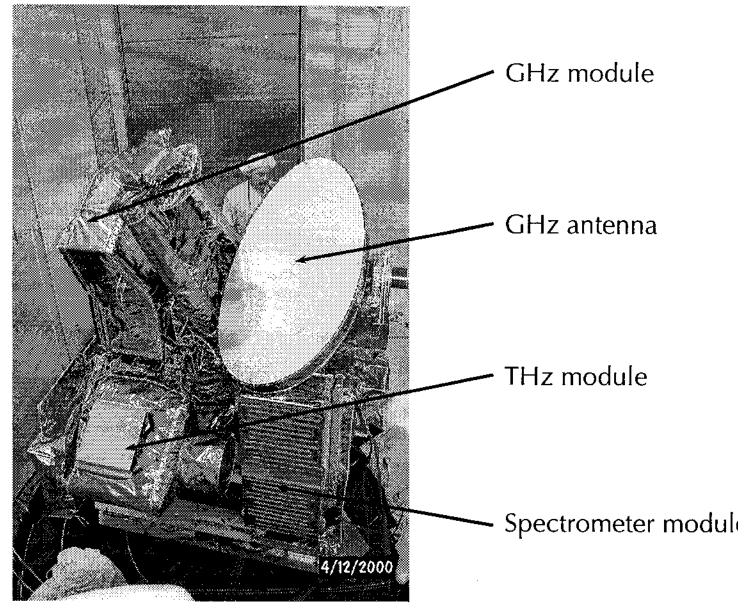
Some aspects of microwave limb sounding.

- ❑ One major difference between microwave sounding and some other techniques (e.g. infrared radiometry) is that spectral lines are easily resolved.
- ❑ In the stratosphere and troposphere spectral line shapes are dominated by pressure broadening effects, as opposed to Doppler broadening.
- ❑ Lines broaden by ~3 MHz per hPa.
- ❑ Most information comes from observations of *spectral contrast* (the shape of the line), as opposed to absolute radiance (*baseline* effects).
- ❑ So, for example if we can resolve lines with widths up to 1 GHz, we can sound down to 300 hPa.
- ❑ Once the lines get broader than we can resolve issues of absolute radiance come into play, and errors get larger.
- ❑ Radiances described in terms of a *brightness temperature*, in Kelvins.
- ❑ Observed radiance can thus be a rough indication of the temperature in regions where the radiances saturate (black-out).

The microwave heterodyne technique.



The EOS MLS instrument.

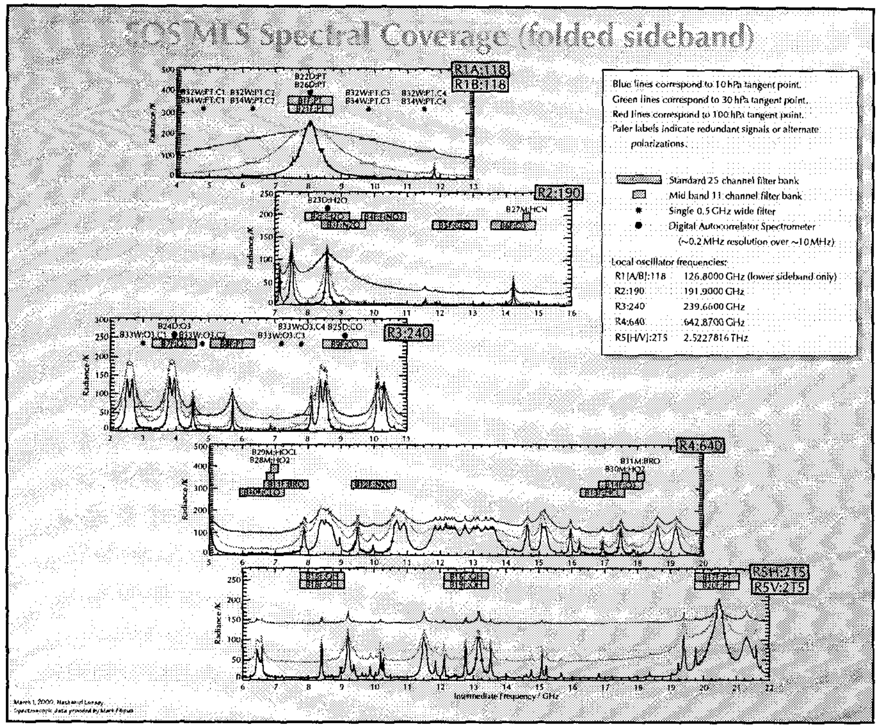


EOS MLS Receivers.

- EOS MLS contains 7 microwave receivers, measuring radiation in the regions around
  - **118 GHz** (two redundant receivers) measuring O_2 emission for temperature/pressure.
  - **190 GHz** measuring some stratospheric species and upper tropospheric water.
  - **240 GHz** mainly intended for measurements of CO and upper tropospheric O_3.
  - **640 GHz** the main stratospheric chemistry 'workhorse'.
  - **2.5 THz** (two receivers) for measuring stratospheric OH.
- The 118 GHz receiver is a single sideband receiver, all the others are double sideband.

EOS MLS Spectrometers.

- The signals from each receiver are sent to several spectrometers.
- These are centered on various spectral lines of interest.
- EOS MLS has four different types of spectrometers.
  - **FB25** A filter bank containing 25 discrete channels, with narrow (6 MHz) channels near the line center, broadening to 96 MHz in the at 575 MHz away from line center.
  - **MB11** A filter bank containing only 11 channels, corresponding to the center 11 in the FB25 spectrometers.
  - **DACS** Digital auto-correlating spectrometers, giving ~0.2 MHz resolution over 10 MHz
  - **WF4** These consist of four 500 MHz wide channels judiciously placed within the IF spectrum.



The EOS MLS Orbit and scan.

- Aura will fly in a 98° inclined sun-synchronous orbit, performing ~14.5 orbits per day.
- EOS MLS observes the limb directly in front of the spacecraft.
  - ⇨ This has interesting and very useful implications to be discussed later in this presentation.
- The GHz and THz telescopes make a complete vertical scan of the atmosphere every ~24 seconds.
- The scan pattern is designed that the observed latitudes are essentially unchanged from orbit to orbit.
- All parts of the globe are measured twice per day.
  - ⇨ Once on an ascending orbital node, once descending.
- There are plans to have Aqua, Aura, Cloudsat and other platforms fly in formation.
- This will allow for near simultaneous observations.

Overview of the retrieval process.

- Like most instruments the EOS MLS data are divided into 'Levels'.
  - **Level 0** Raw data from the instrument.
  - **Level 1** Calibrated radiances.
  - **Level 2** Geophysical data along the orbit / tangent point track.
  - **Level 3** Geophysical data mapped onto some regular lat/lon grid.
- The rest of this talk concerns the Level 2 processing.
- The method applied is the standard *optimal estimation* approach.
- While we have some new approaches to the problem, the fundamental mathematical approach is standard.

The retrieval equation.

- We choose to represent the state of the atmosphere by the vector $\mathbf{x}$.
- Radiances from various bands within the instrument are gathered into measurement vectors $\mathbf{y}_i$, with (typically diagonal) covariances $\mathbf{S}_i$.
- The standard *Gauss Newton* iteration is given by

$$\mathbf{x}^{(r+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(r)} + \left[\sum_i \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{S}_i^{-1} \mathbf{K}_i\right]^{-1} \sum \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{S}_i^{-1} \left[\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{x}^{(r)})\right]$$

where $\mathbf{f}_i$ is the *forward model*, and

$$\mathbf{K}_i = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$$

is the matrix of *weighting functions* or *Jacobians*.
- The solution covariance is given by

$$\mathbf{S}_\mathbf{x} = \left[\sum_i \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{S}_i^{-1} \mathbf{K}_i\right]^{-1}$$

Virtual measurements and *a priori*.

- As it stands, the matrix inversion above is typically not possible.
  - ⇨ There are aspects of the state vector for which the measurements have yielded no information.
- We introduce *virtual measurements*, in the form of *a priori* estimates of the state vector values.
- It will later prove useful to make these separate measurements, rather than one of the $\mathbf{y}_i$ vectors.
  - ⇨ The vector $\mathbf{a}$ is a *virtual measurement* of $\mathbf{x}$ with covariance $\mathbf{S_a}$.
- The iteration thus becomes

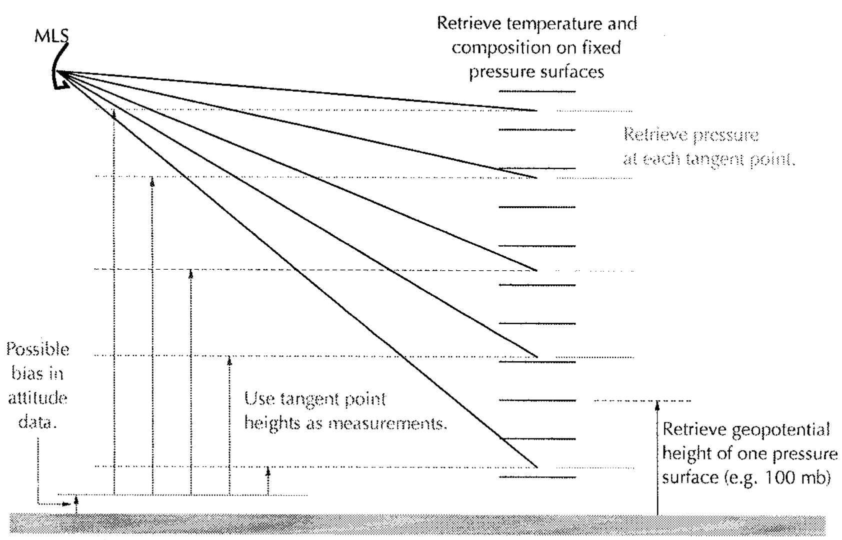
$$\mathbf{x}^{(r+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(r)} + \left[\mathbf{S}_a^{-1} + \sum_i \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{S}_i^{-1} \mathbf{K}_i \right]^{-1} \left\{ \mathbf{S}_a^{-1} \left[\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{x}^{(r)} \right] + \sum_i \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{S}_i^{-1} \left[\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{x}^{(r)}) \right] \right\}$$

- For elements of $\mathbf{x}$ that don't need *a priori* information, the corresponding rows and columns of $\mathbf{S_a}$ are set to zero.

Construction of the MLS state vector.

- The most important components of the MLS state vector are the temperature and composition of the atmosphere, as a function of pressure.
  - ⇨ These are the *standard products* from MLS.
- Note that we use a pressure grid as opposed to a height grid.
- In addition, we include the geopotential height of a single pressure surface (e.g. 100 hPa).
  - ⇨ To include a complete profile of geopotential height is unnecessary, as the temperature profile already conveys this information.
- However, the forward model requires more information in order to model radiances.
- The most important information is the atmospheric pressure at each tangent point.
- Also, the angular offset between the various MLS radiometers fields of view is required.

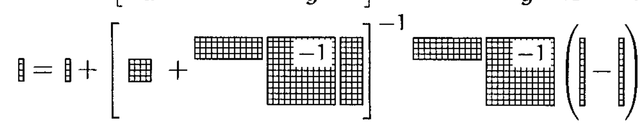
Construction of the MLS state vector (cont.)



Sizing the MLS retrieval task.

- Consider the retrieval of a single MLS ozone profile from one scan's worth of MLS 205 GHz ozone observations.
- Retrieve ozone at 12 surfaces per decade from 1000 hPa to 0.1 hPa.
  - ⇨ Length of state vector $\mathbf{x}$, $n = 48$
- We use 120 minor frames worth of radiances from 25 channels.
  - ⇨ Length of measurement vector $\mathbf{y}$, $m = 3000$
- The linear form of the optimal estimation equation gives:

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{a} + \left[\mathbf{S}_a^{-1} + \mathbf{K}^T \quad \mathbf{S}_y^{-1} \mathbf{K} \right]^{-1} \quad \mathbf{K}^T \quad \mathbf{S}_y^{-1} \ (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{f})$$



Sizing the MLS retrieval task (cont.)

- $\mathbf{a}$ is the *a priori* state vector with $n \times n$ covariance matrix $\mathbf{S_a}$.
- $\mathbf{f}$ is the forward model measurement vector, (the predicted radiances corresponding to the *a priori* state.
- $\mathbf{S_y}$ is the $m \times m$ measurement covariance matrix.
- $\mathbf{K}$ is the $m \times n$ matrix of *weighting functions*:

$$\mathbf{K} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}.$$

- The most time consuming aspects of the calculation are the inversion of $\mathbf{S_y}$. (m^3) and the computation of $\mathbf{K}^T\mathbf{S_y}^{-1}\mathbf{K}$ ($n^2m + m^2n$).
- However, if $\mathbf{S_y}$ is diagonal, we are left with only $n^2m + nm + m$.

The measurement covariance matrix $\mathbf{S_y}$.

- Clearly, having $\mathbf{S_y}$ as a diagonal matrix would be a real advantage.
- What does is mean if the $\mathbf{S_y}$ matrix is diagonal?
  - ⇨ The 'errors' in the radiances are all uncorrelated.
  - ⇨ If the radiance in channel 0 is 'too high' that doesn't mean that channel 1 is any more or less likely to also be too high.
- What causes non diagonal covariance matrices?
  - ⇨ Certain instrumental effects such as gain variation. These can be taken into account by retrieving quantities such as 'baseline'.
  - ⇨ The use of constrained quantity error propagation in multi-phase retrieval processes.

Constrained quantity error propagation.

- Many previous retrieval algorithms (e.g. UARS MLS, ISAMS) implemented a multi-phase approach
  - ⇨ e.g. a retrieval of temperature/pressure first, from O_2 radiances,
  - ⇨ followed by retrievals of various species, using the temperature and pressure data from the earlier phase in the forward model.
- The previously retrieved quantities $\mathbf{c}$ (e.g. temperature and pressure) are *constrained* in the later phases.
- However, our knowledge of these quantities is not perfect, they have a covariance $\mathbf{S_c}$, estimated by the early phase.
- This uncertainty needs to be propagated through the forward model into an additional radiance uncertainty.
- We should modify our $\mathbf{S_y}$ matrices in the later phases according to $\mathbf{S_y} \to \mathbf{S_y} + \mathbf{K_c}\mathbf{S_c}\mathbf{K_c}^T$, where $\mathbf{K_c}$ describes the sensitivity of the radiances to these constrained quantities $\mathbf{K_c} = \partial\mathbf{y}/\partial\mathbf{c}$.

Constrained quantity error propagation (cont.)

- This will make $\mathbf{S_y}$ non-diagonal.
  - ⇨ If the temperature we are using is too high, then all the forward model radiances will be too large 'in concert'.
- One could choose to ignore the non-diagonal elements of the new $\mathbf{S_y}$ matrix.
- However, previous experience has shown that this can be a poor approximation.
  - ⇨ The retrieval algorithm puts less 'trust' in the measurements than they deserve.
- Is there an alternative approach which avoids the costly calculations, and yet retains accuracy?

A new approach to multi-phase retrievals.

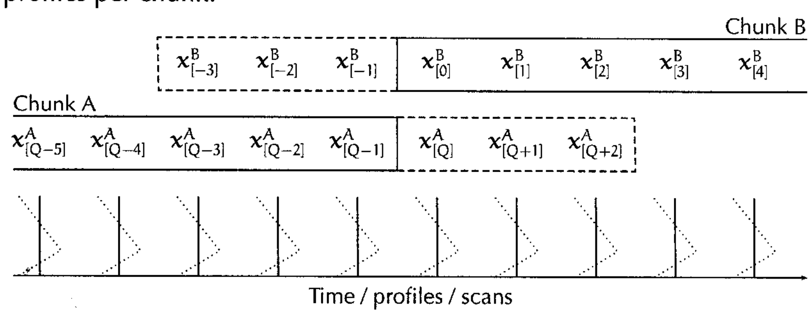
- Avoiding constrained quantity error propagation makes $\mathbf{S_y}$ diagonal.
- Instead we retrieve everything at once from every channel.
- However, as the real MLS system is non linear, we may have to perform several iterations on this 'big' system.
- To improve the efficiency, we re-introduce phasing with a new twist.
- In the early phases we retrieve the most non-linear quantities (those needing several iterations to converge) from appropriate bands.
  - ⇨ For example, retrieve temperature and pressure from O_2 radiances.
- Once a good estimate is obtained for these quantities, add more linear items to the state and measurement vectors, *while still retrieving the earlier quantities.*
- This larger system will need fewer iterations to converge, as the non-linear quantities are already close to the solution.
- Think of the earlier phases getting 'initial guesses' for the final phase.

A 'two dimensional' approach.

- Unlike UARS MLS, the EOS MLS instrument looks forward from the spacecraft.
- This means that all the observations are within the orbital plane.
  - ⇨ Although the rotation of the earth has an impact on this.
- Each limb ray is affected by the state of the atmosphere over a ~1000 km path length.
- This corresponds to several adjacent retrieved profiles.
- Note that the scan can be arranged to stack the tangent points in a vertical profile.
  - ⇨ As you scan up, the tangent point gets closer to you.
  - ⇨ If this happens at the same rate as the spacecraft moves forward, the tangent point locus is vertical.
- In the EOS MLS case, we scan slowly through the troposphere and lower stratosphere, then speed up in the upper stratosphere and mesosphere.
- How can we devise an algorithm that takes most advantage of this geometry?

Dividing the data processing into chunks.

- We process the data in chunks of ~1/8–1/4 orbit in length.
- The measurement vectors $\mathbf{y}_i$ contain information from M scans.
- The state vector $\mathbf{x}$ describes N vertical profiles.
- Typically we choose $N = M$ but this is not a requirement.
- The chunks to overlap slightly, to account for 'edge' effects.
- We have q profiles of overlap (e.g. 3) giving $Q = N-2q$ non overlapped profiles per chunk.



Weighting functions for this problem.

- The efficiency gain in this case comes from noting that the weighting function matrices $\mathbf{K}_i$ are very sparse.
- For example, the values of temperature for profile 1 have no effect on the radiances for scan 10.
- This gives a block structure for $\mathbf{K}_i$ similar to.

$$\mathbf{K}_i = \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_i}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{array}{c|c} & \text{Profiles} \longrightarrow \\ \text{Scans} \downarrow & \begin{bmatrix} \times & \times & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \times & \times & \times & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \times & \times & \times & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \times & \times & \times & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

- Where 'profile' is taken to mean the complete state (temperature and composition profiles) for one location.

$K_i^T S_i^{-1} K_i$, the 'Normal equations'.

- Given the form for $\mathbf{K}_i$ shown above, and assuming $\mathbf{S}_i$ is diagonal (more on this later), the matrix $\mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{S}_i^{-1} \mathbf{K}_i$, needed in the retrieval, is of the form:

$$\mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{S}_i^{-1} \mathbf{K}_i = \begin{array}{cc} & \text{Profiles} \longrightarrow \\ \text{Profiles} \downarrow & \begin{bmatrix} \times & \times & \times & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \times & \times & \times & \times & 0 & 0 \\ \times & \times & \times & \times & \times & 0 \\ 0 & \times & \times & \times & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & \times & \times & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times & \times \end{bmatrix} \end{array}.$$

- We know that we can ignore any block products involving absent (completely 0) blocks in $\mathbf{K}_i$
- This matrix is sometimes known as the matrix of *normal equations.*
- Given a matrix $\mathbf{K}_i$ with block bandwidth p, $\mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{S}_i^{-1} \mathbf{K}_i$ will have a block bandwidth $2p$.
- Forming this matrix product is the most CPU intensive part of the inverse model calculation, as $m \gg n$

Compuational effort in the retrieval

- The formation of the normal equations scales according to Npn^2m.
- The key point is that this operation scales as N, not N^2. Therefore.
- *It takes the same time to retrieve one 200 profile chunk as to retrieve two 100 profile chunks!*
- The limitation on the size of N becomes the memory capacity of the computer.
- Solving this matirx with a 'sparsity aware' Cholesky decomposition scales as N^2pn^3.
- Thus, the matrix solver will typically be faster than the $\mathbf{K}^T \mathbf{S}_y^{-1} \mathbf{K}$ by a factor of $\sim m/Nn$.
- Of course, in real situations we have more complex state and measurement vectors, introducing more sparsity.
  - ⇨ For example, very few MLS bands have sensitivity to minor species such as ClO.

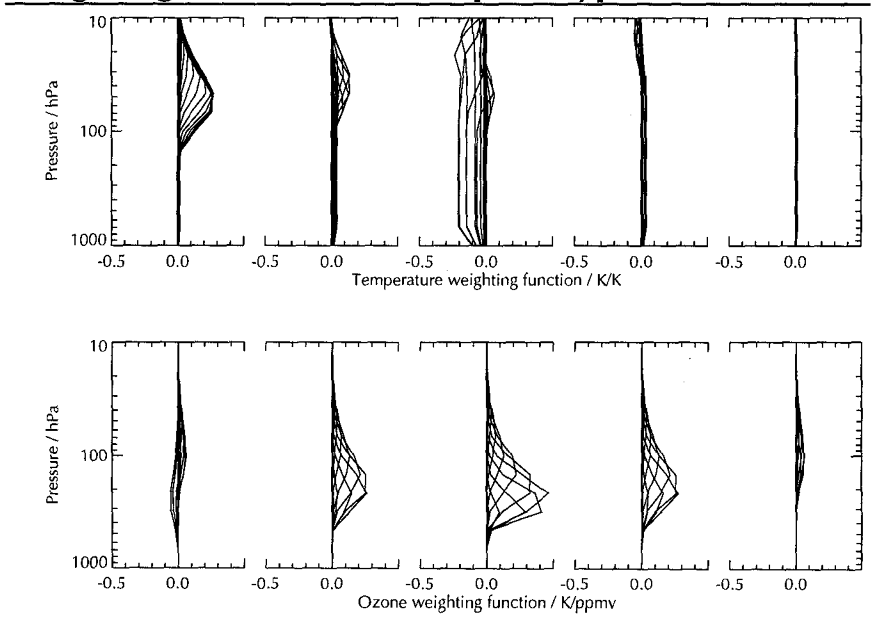
A prototype retrieval

- A 'proof of concept' prototype has been designed.
- Forward model and retrieval both written in IDL.
- Forward model contains all 2D radiative transfer methods required.
- Retrieval linearises this forward model to the form

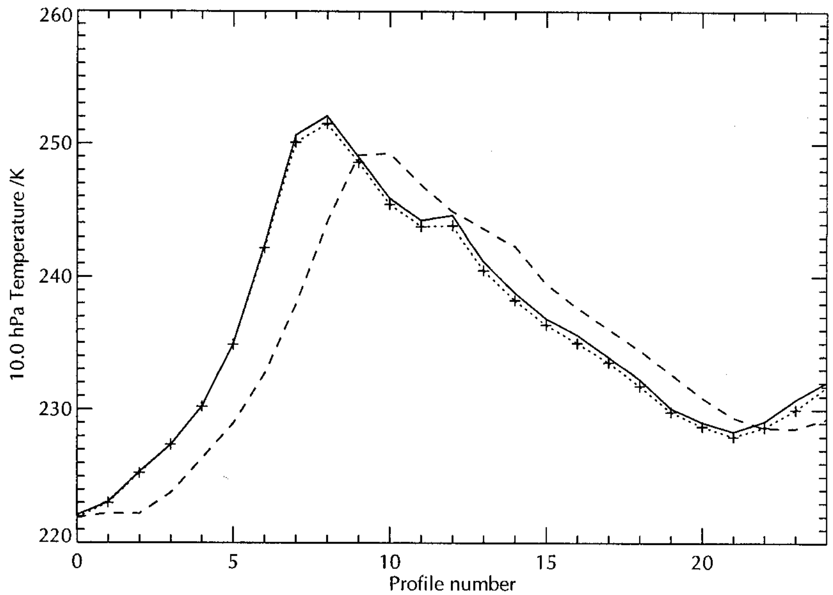
$$y^\star = y^\star + \mathbf{K}^\star (x - x^\star)$$

- 25 profiles of UARS MLS data have been taken as 'truth'.
  - ⇨ Note that the horizontal resolution of UARS MLS is ~500 km.
  - ⇨ For EOS MLS it is ~150 km.
  - ⇨ Thus the gradients in this model atmosphere are probably a little severe.
- A retrieval of Temperature, tangent pressure and ozone was performed.
- Radiances from `R1:118.B1F:PT` and `R2:190.B6F:O3` were used.

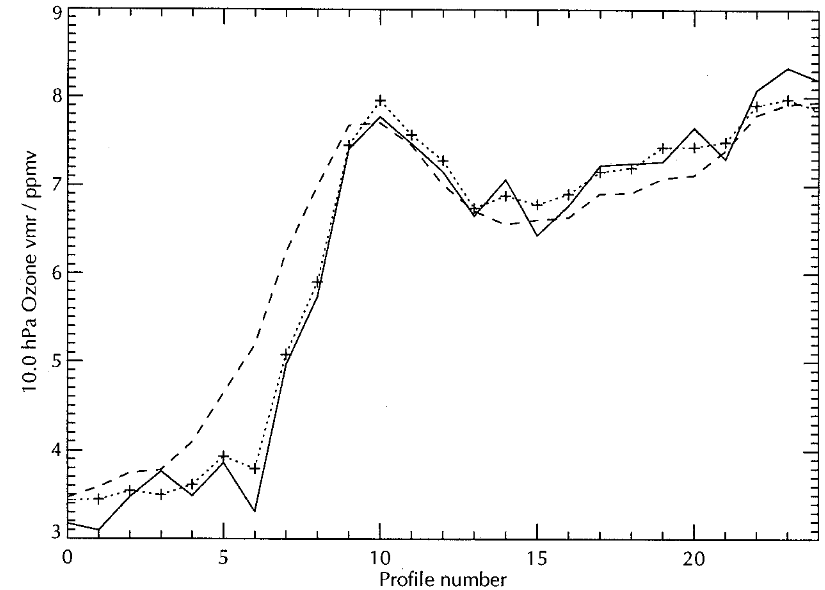
Weighting functions for the prototype



Results from a prototype — Temperature



Results from a prototype — Ozone



The 'full' MLS forward model.

- The forward model is similar to that developed for UARS MLS, extended to two dimensions.
- It is a microwave line by line model, using pressure as the independent vertical coordinate.
- Radiances are computed for a set of fixed tangent pressures.
  - ⇨ A different fixed frequency mesh is used for each tangent pressure.
  - ⇨ Typically covering one or more 25 channel filter bank.
  - ⇨ The radiances at these frequencies are then convolved with the individual MLS channel responses.
- These profiles are then convolved with the MLS field of view (FOV) response, and interpolated to the required tangent presssure.
  - ⇨ This interpolation yields the derivative of radiance wrt. tangent pressure virtually for free.

The 'full' MLS forward model (cont.)

- The state vector profiles are taken to represent tie points in a 'linear spline' interpolation.
- Note that the state vector contains vmr not log vmr (except for H_2O in the troposphere).
- The forward model accounts for the linear variations in temperature and composition accross it's integration layers.
- A Gauss-Legendre quadrature (3–6 point) integration scheme is applied.
- Radiance derivatives with respect to composition, temperature, and some spectroscopic parameters can be computed analytically.
- The mixing ratio derivatives are cheap to compute.
- Temperature derivatives are somewhat more expensive.
  - ⇨ It transpires that the most significant terms are those due to the effects of the FOV.
  - ⇨ Changes in temperature affect the shape of the FOV when viewed in pressure space.

The linear MLS forward model

- For many of the MLS spectral bands, the system is highly linear.
- Given this, it is possible to construct a simple linear forward model as

$$y = y^{\star} + \mathbf{K}^{\star}[\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{\star}] \quad (1)$$

- $y^{\star}$ and $\mathbf{K}^{\star}$ are pre-tabulated radiances and derivatives for state $\mathbf{x}^{\star}$.
- In UARS MLS the $\mathbf{x}^{\star}$ linearisation states were divided up according to latitude band and month.
- For EOS we intend a more dynamic scheme, tabulating standard cases (e.g. inside polar vortex, tropical spring,...), and choosing the most appropriate given the value of $\mathbf{x}$.
- The radiances and derivatives are tabulated for fixed tangent pressures.
- These are then interpolated to the tangent pressures in the state vector. The interpolation yielding the derivative with respect to tangent pressure as an added bonus.

Forward model implementation

- We plan to use the linear forward model for most channels.
- As each channel becomes optically thick, the linear forward model becomes a poorer approximation.
- Optical depth increases with decreasing tangent height and increasing proximity to the line center.
- We use each channel down to the tangent heights where it is too optically thick, and then ignore it.
- Information will still be obtained from the channels further from the line center at these heights.
- For the 'wing' channels (furthest from line center), we'll have to use the full non-linear forward model if we wish to get useful information.
- We may still take the derivatives from the linear model for speed.

Implementation of the algorithms in software.

- We want to process one days worth of data in less than one day.
  - ⇨ We're aiming for 6 hours, to allow for parallel reprocessing streams.
- The software is written at JPL, and will be run at a Raytheon facility in Pasadena under contract to JPL.
- The data will then be sent to the Goddard DAAC (EOS data repository) for archive and distribution.
- We're anticipating running the code on Beowulf style cluster.
- Having divide the data into the chunks described earlier, we have the nodes work on them independently.
- If the nodes themselves have multiple (e.g. 2) processors, either:
  - ⇨ give them each two chunks (may take too much memory).
  - ⇨ write the chunk processing code in a parallel manner (a little harder to implement).
- We currently have a 64 node, 128 processor IBM linux cluster.

Implemetation in software (cont.)

- Software written in Fortran 95.
  - ⇨ F95 has many powerful features that Fortran 77 really lacks.
  - ⇨ Higher level languages such as IDL and Matlab lack the speed, also cost too much in cluster environment.
  - ⇨ C does not handle arrays as well, and is typically harder to optimize.
- We implemented a somewhat object orientated approach.
  - ⇨ Defining 'vector' and 'matrix' types and overloading some appropriate operators.
- The code is driven by the 'Level 2 Configuration File' (l2cf).
  - ⇨ This is essentially a language devised to describe retrievals, forward model calculations and related activities.

Vectors, quantities and matrices in the software

- At the heart of the software is the concept of a 'quantity'.
  - ⇨ This is a collection of data for a chunk.
  - ⇨ For example, a set of temperature profiles, or ozone profiles, tangent pressures or radiances.
  - ⇨ Simpler items such as instrument calibration parameters, isotope ratios etc. are also stored as 'quantities'.
- Quantities are collected together to make 'vectors'.
  - ⇨ For example the state vector, and measurement vectors.
  - ⇨ For efficiency we divorce the vector 'template' (quantity geolocation information etc.) from the 'value'.
- We also define the concept of a matrix.
  - ⇨ These have attached vectors describing their rows and columns.
  - ⇨ Typically describe derivative of one vector with respect to another (e.g. weighting functions), or the covariance of a single vector.

Storage and manipulation of matrices

- The quantities in a vector a themeselves divided into 'instances'.
  - ⇨ These are horizontal realizations of the quantity.
  - ⇨ Individual temperature profiles, separate radiance scans etc.
- The matrices are divided up into blocks by quantity and index.
  - ⇨ The derivative of band 1, scan 10 radiance with respect to temperature profile 11 etc.
- The blocks in the matrices can be of four types:

  Absent All zeros, nothing stored.

  Full A 'full' block.

  Banded A block with a few clustered non-zero elements per column.

  Sparse A block with a few non-zero elements in random locations.
- The banded and sparse representations are only typically worthwhile for blocks with <~20% non-zero elements.
- The matrix algebra in the code effitiently deals with all of these.

A flexible Level 2 program.

- The Level 2 software is very flexible:
  - ⇨ Can read and write to/from both Level 1 and Level 2.
  - ⇨ Manipulates gridded data from climatological sources.
  - ⇨ Can perform stand alone forward model calculations, in addition to retrievals.
- This means that the one program can do:
  - ⇨ Standard retrievals.
  - ⇨ Simulations of radiance fields.
  - ⇨ Pre-computation of the tables for the linear forward model.
  - ⇨ Or even all three together!
- This is much easier than writing three separate programs, each using slightly different I/O and initialisation code.
- Clearly, the configuration needs to be described in a clear manner.

The Level 2 Configuration File (l2cf)

- The l2cf is in many ways a computer language for describing retrievals.
- Can define quantities, vectors, matrices etc. in a very similar manner to the definitions of types and variables in other languages.
- The syntax is somewhat reminiscent of IDL.

```
; Define a vertical coordinate system in -log10(pressure/hPa),
; with 25 surfaces at 12 per decade starting at 1000mb, followed
; by 24 surfaces at 6 per decade.
standardSurfaces: vGrid, coordinate=Zeta, type=Logarithmic, $
  start=1000mb, formula=[25:12, 24:6]

; Place profiles where GHz tangent point height first crosses
; 15km each scan.
standardProfiles: hGrid, type=height, height=15km, module=GHz

; Define a template for temperature, GHz tangent pressure,
; ozone and band 6 radiances.
temperature: Quantity, vGrid=standardSurfaces, hGrid=standardProfiles, $
  type=temperature
ptahGHz: Quantity, type=ptan, module=GHz
ozone: Quantity, type=vmr, molecule=O3, vGrid=standardSurfaces, $
  hGrid=standardProfiles
band6: Quantity, type=radiance, signal='R2:190.B6:O3'
```

The Level 2 Configuration File (cont.)

```
; Define templates for state and measurement vectors
stateTemplate: vectorTemplate, quantities=[temperature, ozone, ptanGHz]
measTemplate: vectorTemplate, quantities=[band6]

; Define various vectors
x: vector, template=stateTemplate ; State vector
a: vector, template=stateTemplate ; A priori state vector
y: vector, template=measTemplate  ; Measurement vector
yNoise: vector, template=measTemplate  ; Measurement noise

; Set up appropriate default states
Fill, quantity=x.temperature, method=gridded, source=aprioriTemp
   ; aprioriTemp is a gridded field read by earlier lines
   ; in the l2cf
.
.
Fill, quantity=y.band6, method=l1b ; Fill radiances from L1 file
.
.
```

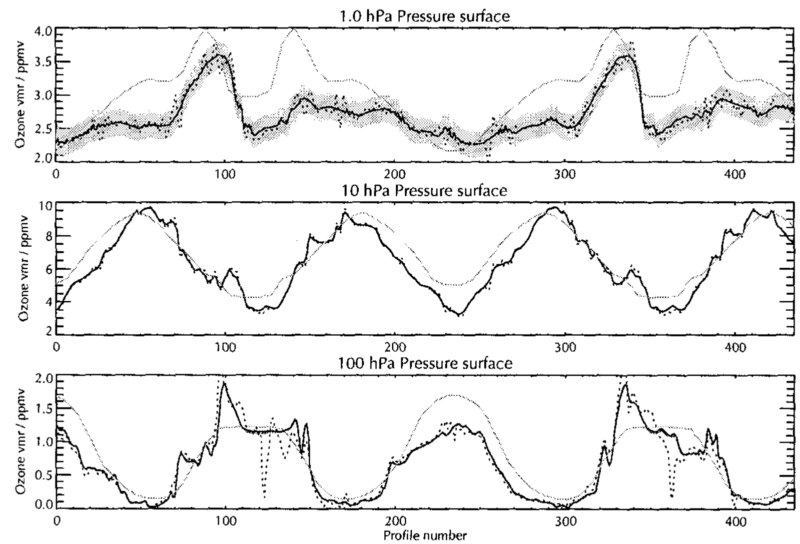

The Level 2 Configuration File (cont.)

```
; Perform a very simple retrieval (definition of some terms omitted)
Retrieve, state=x, measurements=y, measurementSD=yNoise, $
      forwardModel=retFwm, $
      covariance=myCovariance, apriori=a, columnScale=norm, $
      maxF=2, maxJ=1, lambda=0.0,outputSD=sdOut
; One defines forward model configurations (e.g. retFwm) earlier
; in the l2cf.  A retrieval can use more than one forward model.
.
.
; Later parts of the l2cf deal with joining together data from the
; chunks and outputting them in the appropriate files.
```


Production code.

- The production code is still under development and testing.
- Essential functionality in place.
- What remains are many 'small but vital' features that will be needed.
- Also need to ensure code is 'bomb proof'.
  - ⇨ Must be able to cope with missing data, broken radiometers etc.
- Hoping to add an 'on-line diagnostic' capability.
  - ⇨ A separate IDL task that can communicate with the fortran code during testing display results etc.
- Note that the software is flexible enough that it can easily be modified to process data from UARS MLS.
  - ⇨ No code changes required, just some changes to the l2cf and new calibration files.
- Some results from a simple retrieval, similar to the 'prototype' follow.

Results from production code.



Red – truth, Black – retrieved (dotted 1D), Cyan – *a priori*

Summary.

- MLS is a passive microwave instrument designed to measure the chemistry and dynamics of earth's atmosphere from 5–80 km.
- The retrieval algorithms use the standard *optimal estimation* approach.
- One new aspect is a two dimensional 'tomographic' approach to the problem.
- Avoid error propagation problems by doing simultaneous retrievals.
- Implemented in a very flexible software setup.
- Work proceeding well.